

ON WINTER COLLECTING.

BY H. T. FAY.

It has been well said that any observations, however trivial and common-place they may seem, upon the habits of insects, may prove of some practical use. Hoping, therefore, that the following paper, which comprises the results of my experience in collecting Coleoptera in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, during the winter months, may be of some little interest to the lovers of the science of Entomology, I venture to offer for the consideration of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, a Catalogue of the species I have found in a season of the year, generally deemed so unproductive to the collector.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state, that such of these species as are found safely stowed away in decaying wood for their winters' sleep, could only be reached in moderate weather or at such times as the frost is driven from the ground by the warm winter rains so prevalent in this climate. Nevertheless, a large portion were collected in quite cold weather, and when the ground was covered by snow—I refer to such as are found under moss and loose bark of decaying trees.

I have often been astonished at the number of Beetles congregated in the same spot. On one occasion in particular, on stripping the bark from the base of an oak partially decayed, it would be no exaggeration to say they could be counted by hundreds, comprising about twenty species, mostly common. Is this for warmth?

One more observation and I will proceed with my list. In a place where there are many rotten logs, I may dig in half a dozen without finding a single specimen, the next one I come to will perhaps reward me abundantly.

Nebria pallipes Say. Abundant.

Carabus vinetus Web. One specimen.

Scarites subterraneus Fabr.

Brachinus fumans Linn.

Galerita janss Fabr.

Casnonia pennsylvanica Linn. Under stones.

Apristus subsulcatus Dej.

Cymindis americana Dej.

Pinacodera limbata Dej. Under bark.

„ *fuscata* Dej. Under bark.

- Callida marginata* Dej. Under moss.
Calathus gregarius Say. Very common.
Platynus hypolithus Say.
 " *extensicollis* Say. Extremely abundant.
 " *sinuatus* Dej.
 " *melanarius* Dej.
 " *placidus* Say.
 " *eupripcunis* Say. Rare.
Pterostichus stygicus Say.
 " *adonius* Say.
 " *mutus* Say.
 " *purpuratus* Lec. Rare.
 " *erythropus* Dej.
 " *honestus* Say.
 " *lucublandus* Say.
 " *chalcites* Say.
Amara (Tricna) angustata Say.
Chlænius sericeus Forst.
 " *æstivus* Say.
 " *nemoralis* Say.
 " *tricolor* Say.
Anomoglossus pusillus Say.
Cratæanthus dubius Beauv. Under stones.
Agonoderus lincola Fabr.
 " *pallipes* Fabr.
Anisodactylus baltimorensis Say.
 " *carbonarius* Say.
 " *nigrita* Dej.
Bradycellus atrimediæ Say.
 " *ruprestis* Say.
Harpalus caliginosus Fabr.
 " *pennsylvanicus* DeGeer.
 " *spallicus* Dej.
 " *opacipennis* Hald.
Stenolophus conjunctus Say.
 " *fuliginosus* Dej.
 " *testaceus* Dej.
Bembidium lævigatum Say.
Silpha surinamensis Fabr. One specimen.

- Epuræa rufa* Say.
Prometopia 6-maculata Say.
Omosita colon Fabr.
Alindria cylindrica Geoff. Very rare.
Trogosita castanea Melsh.
Peltis quadrilincuta Melsh.
Ditoma quadriguttata Say.
Autonium paruliclopipedum Say. Very abundant.
Colydium lineola Say.
Endectus reflexus Say.
Bothrideres geminatus Hald.
Rhyssodes exaratus Newm. In rotten logs.
 ,, *conjungens* Newm. In rotten logs.
Sylvanus surinamensis Linn.
Nausibius dentatus Say.
Catogenus rufus Fabr. Abundant.
Ocujuus claripes Oliv. Very common in winter, have never met with it in summer, it seems to bid defiance to cold. I have often found it active in the midst of the frost which forms under the bark of trees near water.
Læmophilus biguttatus Say. Very common.
 ,, *modestus* Say.
Brontes dubius Fabr.
Cryptophagus maculatus Melsh.
Engis quadrimaculatus Say.
Dacne fasciata Fabr. I find both species of *Dacne* very abundant; I
 ,, *heros* Say. think they go under the ground for their winter quarters. I once turned up quite a number of *D. heros* with my trowel from the loose soil under the end of a fallen hickory covered with woody fungus, from which I had taken many specimens the previous summer, and have often found a dozen at a time, closely packed together under the bark at the root of stumps or decaying trees, seemingly enticed from their hiding-place by the warmth of the sun.
Ischyryus quadripunctatus Oliv. Rare.
Tritoma unicolor Say.
Languria Mozardi Latr.
Myctophagus punctatus Say.
 ,, *flexuosus* Say.
Dermestes pulchra Lec. Under moss. Very rare.

- Lucanus dama* Thunb. One specimen, ♀.
Dorcus parallelus Say. In rotten wood.
Platycerus quercus Web. In rotten wood.
Ceruchus piceus Web. I obtained in Dec. 1861, 23 specimens, mostly males, from a small piece of half decayed wood.
Passalus cornutus Fabr. Very common and apparently as active as in warm weather.
Dicercia spreta Gory. Two specimens taken under moss, in February.
Adelocera pennata Fabr.
 " *marmorata* Fabr.
 " *aurorata* Say. One specimen.
 " *impressicollis* Say.
 " *avita* Say. One specimen.
Alaus oculatus Linn.
Elater luteus Say.
 " *Sayi* Lec. One specimen.
 " *hepaticus* Melsh.
 " *rubricus* Say.
Drasterius dorsalis Say. Under stones.
 " *vespertinus* Fabr. Under stones.
Melanotus communis Schön.
 " *fissilis* Say.
 " *tenax* Say.
Limoniüs cylindriciformis Say.
Corymbites sulcicollis Say.
Eros mundus Say. One specimen.
Photinus corrusca Linn. Quite common under bark.
Thaneroclerus sanguineus Say. Under bark.
Clerus ichneumoneus Fabr. In almost incredible number in the interstices of the rough bark of red-oak. I have not met with it in the summer season.
Clerus nigripes Say.
Necrobia rufipes DeGeer.
Oedionychis vians Illig.
Chrysomela viride Melsh. One specimen under moss.
Megilla maculata DeGeer. Very common.
Adonia parenthesis Say.
Endomychus biguttatus Say.
Oplocephalus bicornis Oliv. Very common.

Platyedema americana Lat.

„ *clypeatus* Hald.

„ *picilabrum* Melsh.

„ *elliptica* Fabr.

„ *ruficornis* Sturm.

Diaperis hydai Fabr.

Uloa culinaris Linn.

„ *impressa* Melsh.

Tenebrio castaneus Knoch.

Iphthius pennsylvanicus DeGeer. Very common.

Xylopius anthracinus Knoch. Very common.

Phellinus cornutus Fabr.

Boletophagus corticola Say.

Penthe obliquata Fabr. Common.

Anthicus cinctus Say. Under bark.

In addition to the above list, there have been found a number of minute species, mostly of the families *Staphylinidæ* and *Curculionidæ* which I have not as yet been able to name. The only Longicorn I have met with, is a single specimen of *Cyrtophorus niger* Lec., or a variety of *Clytus albofasciatus* Gory, I am not decided as to the true name. It was found at some little depth in the soft wood of a decaying elm, in as neat a receptacle as can be imagined.

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A description of several new HYMENOPTERA.

BY EDWARD NORTON.

TENTHREDO Hartig.

T. californicus, n. sp. ♀. Length 0.36. Ex. wings 0.72 inch.

♀. White; mostly black above. Antennæ hardly longer than thorax, each joint more slender than the preceding; third longer than fourth; clypeus deeply emarginated, labrum retracted, truncate; mandibles with two strong inner teeth; antennæ above, a large spot enclosing ocelli, a spot on back of head, thorax and tergum, except at sides, black; two dots below ocelli, four lines on mesothorax forming two V-spots, the scutellum and the remainder of the body including the margin of tergum, white; a slender line on all the legs above (except on tarsi), the tips of tibiae and tarsi, black; claws ferruginous; wings hyaline, stigma and costa pale.

California. (Coll. Ent. Soc. Phila.)